16 November 2017

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Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
New York, 20 September 2017

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty (hereinafter called "the Conference"), was opened on 20 September 2017 by Ms Izumi Nakamitsu, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, who acted on behalf of the Depositary of the Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Mr António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was present at the first plenary meeting of the Conference. Mr Taro Kono, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Mr Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, who served together in the office of the Presidency of the previous such conference held in 2015 in New York, and who were selected as coordinators of ratifying States pursuant to measure 9(c) of the 2015 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2015/6), were present at and addressed the opening meeting of the Conference.

3. The following States that had already deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty before the opening of the Conference and States Signatories that had not yet deposited their instruments of ratification before the opening of the Conference participated in the Conference: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain,

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the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, no other State which in accordance with Article XI of the Treaty has the right to sign the Treaty but has not yet done so attended the Conference.

5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), the European Union, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the League of Arab States and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 21 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.3, attended the Conference.

7. Members of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) and the CTBTO Youth Group also attended the Conference.

8. A list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, will be issued after the closure of the Conference.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL DECISIONS

9. At the first plenary meeting, on 20 September 2017, Ms Nakamitsu presided over the consideration of items 1 and 2 of the draft provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/2/Rev.2). On the basis of the agreements on procedural and organizational matters reached at the open-ended informal consultations of ratifiers and signatories in Vienna prior to the opening of the Conference, as described in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.2, at its first plenary meeting the Conference took the following decisions on these matters.

10. The Conference elected Belgium and Iraq in the office of the Presidency of the Conference by acclamation.

11. The Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/1).

12. The Conference adopted the agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/2/Rev.2) containing the following agenda items:

    1. Opening of the Conference
    2. Procedural and organizational matters
        (a) Election of the Presidency

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

(c) Adoption of the agenda

(d) Election of officers other than the Presidency

(e) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee

(f) Confirmation of the Secretary of the Conference

(g) Other organizational matters

3. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

4. Statement(s) by the Presidency

5. Address by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

6. Adoption of a Final Declaration

7. Presentation of a progress report on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

8. General exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

9. Statements by non-signatory States

10. Statement on behalf of NGOs

11. Report of the Credentials Committee

12. Adoption of the report of the Conference

13. Closure of the Conference.

13. The Conference elected the representatives of Ecuador, Kuwait, the Sudan and Ukraine as Vice-Presidents of the Conference, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure.

14. The Conference established, upon the proposal of the Presidency, a Credentials Committee composed of representatives of Australia, Austria, Kenya, Panama and Slovakia in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure.

15. The Conference confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, as Secretary of the Conference, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure.

16. The Conference decided, in accordance with rules 41 and 43 of the rules of procedure, on the attendance of its meetings by (a) those specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations, listed in paragraph 5, which had applied to the Secretariat to attend the Conference; and (b) the NGOs listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.3.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

17. The Conference held a total of two plenary meetings and had before it the following documents:

CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/2/Rev.2	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/3	Background Document by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Prepared for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT (New York, 2017)
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/4	Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (i) of the Final Declaration of the 2015 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period September 2015 – August 2017[1]
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/5	Report of the Committee on the Credentials of Representatives to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/WP.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.1/Corr.1	Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.2	Procedural and Organizational Matters
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.3	List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.4	Progress Report on the Co-Presidency by Japan and Kazakhstan of the Article XIV Process from September 2015 to September 2017

18. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.6), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 17, the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/INF.5) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/6).

19. Mr Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and Mr Ibrahim Al-Eshaiker Al-Jaafari, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, presided over the first plenary meeting after their election. Belgium and Kuwait presided over the second plenary meeting.

[1] This document, being an overview of information provided by States Signatories, has been made available only on the public web site of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission (www.ctbto.org).

20. At the first plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 3, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Conference.

21. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 4, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed the Conference on behalf of the Presidency.

22. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 5, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Miroslav Lajčák, and the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, Mr Lassina Zerbo, addressed the Conference. Under agenda item 5, remarks were also made by Mr Kevin Rudd (Australia) and Ms Amina Mohamed (Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya), member of the GEM.

23. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 1, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan made statements, which included a progress report on the cooperation activities of Japan and Kazakhstan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 9(c) of the 2015 Final Declaration.

24. At its first and second plenary meetings, the Conference held, under agenda item 8, a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Representatives of the following participating States made statements: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Finland, the Holy See, Hungary, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. A statement on behalf of the European Union was also made by Ms Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.

25. At the second plenary meeting, under agenda item 10, a statement on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference was made by Ms Kathy Crandall Robinson of Women's Action for New Directions and Women Legislators' Lobby.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE

26. At its first plenary meeting, under agenda item 6, the Conference adopted the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the text of which is contained in the Annex to this report.

27. The Presidency informed the Conference of its intention to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Treaty, to forward the Final Declaration to all States as soon as possible.

28. At its second plenary meeting, under agenda item 11, the Conference adopted the report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/5).

29. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/6.

Annex

Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

1. We, the ratifying States, together with other States Signatories, met in New York on 20 September 2017 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the urgent entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We affirm that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We reaffirm the vital importance and urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT and urge all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level.

2. We reaffirm that overwhelming support for the Treaty and the urgency of its entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly, most recently in resolution A/RES/71/86; the United Nations Security Council Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in New York on 24 September 2009, which adopted resolution 1887; the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-up actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); the discussions during the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Vienna; and the various events in 2016 marking the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty, including the ministerial segment of the Preparatory Commission; and all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in 2016 within the context of the CTBT, demonstrate continued strong international will and support to see this Treaty brought into force. We recall the deep concern expressed in the outcome document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference with respect to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons. We reconfirm that wide support has been expressed at the NPT Review Conferences since the CTBT opened for signature in 1996 for the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT at the earliest possible date as a vital multilateral instrument for nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

3. We reiterate the importance of the process of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We welcome the range of mutually supportive ratification outreach activities, including, among others, activities of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM), the CTBTO Youth Group, and individual efforts by States Signatories including the "Friends of the CTBT" Ministerial Meeting, which share the objective of early entry into force of the Treaty. We commend the support given by the Executive Secretary and the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to those activities.

4. We welcome that 183 States have signed and 166 States have ratified the CTBT, including 36 whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force (Annex 2 States). In this respect, we welcome progress made towards universalization of the Treaty and

recognize the significance of the ratifications of the Treaty by two States (Myanmar and Swaziland) since the 2015 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We urge the remaining eight Annex 2 States (listed in the Appendix), whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the CTBT, to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay, bearing in mind that the CTBT was opened for signature over 20 years ago, and call upon these States to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the CTBT. In this regard, we would welcome opportunities to engage with the non-signatory States, in particular Annex 2 States. We would therefore like to encourage these States to participate in future sessions of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission as observers.

5. We further reiterate that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, we reaffirm our commitments, as expressed in the conclusions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and call on all States to refrain from nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, the development and use of new nuclear weapon technologies and any action that would undermine the object and purpose and the implementation of the provisions of the CTBT and to maintain all existing moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect to end nuclear weapon testing and all other nuclear explosions, which can only be achieved with the entry into force of the Treaty.

6. Within the mandate of the CTBT with regard to the prohibition of nuclear tests, we condemn in the strongest terms the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2006, 2009, 2013, January and September 2016 as well as its recent nuclear test on 3 September 2017, and express serious concern over its nuclear programme, which undermines the global non-proliferation regime. In this regard, we urge the DPRK not to conduct any further nuclear tests and to fully and immediately comply with all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and take concrete steps to honour its relevant commitments and obligations, including abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and immediately ceasing all related activities. We continue to underline the need for a peaceful solution of the DPRK nuclear issue through full implementation of all relevant UNSC resolutions and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. We also believe that the aforementioned nuclear tests highlight the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty. In addition, we appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in response to the nuclear tests by the DPRK.

7. We reaffirm our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be unprecedented in its global reach after entry into force of the Treaty and will thereby ensure confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments. We will continue to provide the political and tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost effective way, in particular the further build-up of all elements of the verification regime. In this regard, we note with

satisfaction the maturity of and progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS), which currently has 288 certified facilities; the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre (IDC) that has demonstrated its ability to provide the international community with independent and reliable means to ensure compliance with the CTBT once it enters into force; and the continuing progress in developing on-site inspection capabilities to build upon the successful conduct of the 2014 Integrated Field Exercise in Jordan. We welcome transmission of IMS data to the IDC by all States on a testing and provisional operational basis before the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with the approved guidelines of the Nineteenth Session of the Preparatory Commission.

8. While bearing in mind the Treaty's objective regarding nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we are encouraged by the fact that the IMS and the IDC of the CTBT verification regime in addition to their mandate have also demonstrated their utility in bringing tangible scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. We will continue to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission. We also recognize the importance of capacity building and the sharing of relevant expertise on the verification regime, including through holding Science and Technology conferences.

9. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete and actionable steps towards early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures:

(a) Spare no effort and use all avenues open to us to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference and remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;

(b) Support and encourage mutually supportive outreach initiatives and activities at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;

(c) Encourage ratifying States to continue the practice of designating coordinators to promote cooperation aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications, taking note of a coordinators' action plan to implement the measures adopted in this declaration;

(d) Establish a contact list of countries among ratifying States which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities to achieve early entry into force of the Treaty;

(e) Recognize the role of the GEM in assisting activities of ratifying States to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force;

(f) Encourage all States to actively participate in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests as established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/35, which has been instrumental in increasing awareness and education about the effects of nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions;

(g) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with various regional meetings in order to increase awareness of the important role the Treaty plays and encourage the sharing of experience within regions;

(h) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue its international cooperation activities and the organizing of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields for the purpose of ratification outreach;

(i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty, including through education and training initiatives, and demonstrating the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies to wider audiences, bearing in mind the purpose and specific mandates as foreseen in the Treaty;

(j) Request that the PTS continue to provide States with legal assistance with respect to the ratification process and implementation measures and, in order to enhance these activities and their visibility, maintain a list of national contact points for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;

(k) Request the PTS to continue to act as a focal point for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and other States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and other States Signatories;

(l) Encourage cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the Treaty and its objectives, as well as the need for its early entry into force;

(m) Reaffirm the need to fully support the work of the Preparatory Commission to complete the verification regime through international cooperation and the need to continue capacity building and the sharing of expertise;

(n) Encourage all States to participate and contribute to the completion of the verification regime and support the Preparatory Commission in its endeavours to enhance the effectiveness of the CTBTO through technical and political support to the PTS.

Appendix to the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Lists of States

A. States that have ratified the Treaty

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Palau
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Zambia

B. The 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty whose ratification is required for entry into force in accordance with Article XIV

Algeria	Finland	Poland
Argentina	France	Republic of Korea
Australia	Germany	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	India	Slovakia
Belgium	Indonesia	South Africa
Brazil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Spain
Bulgaria	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	Turkey
China	Mexico	Ukraine
Colombia	Netherlands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Norway	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	United States of America
Egypt	Peru	Viet Nam

1. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed and ratified the Treaty

Algeria	France	Russian Federation
Argentina	Germany	Slovakia
Australia	Hungary	South Africa
Austria	Indonesia	Spain
Bangladesh	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Brazil	Mexico	Turkey
Bulgaria	Netherlands	Ukraine
Canada	Norway	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Chile	Peru	
Colombia	Poland	Viet Nam
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Republic of Korea	
Finland	Romania	

2. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty

China	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United States of America
Egypt	Israel	

3. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have not yet signed the Treaty

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Pakistan